Filed 10/31/2007

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner is a California inmate serving an indeterminate life sentence for second-degree murder. (Pet. at 1b.) Petitioner alleges that he is unlawfully held in prison because he has surpassed his maximum release date. (See Pet. generally.) Respondent moves to dismiss the petition because there is no evidence Petitioner exhausted his state court remedies before bringing his claims to this Court.

ARGUMENT

THE PETITION SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE PETITIONER HAS NOT SHOWN THAT HE EXHAUSTED HIS STATE COURT REMEDIES AS TO HIS CLAIMS.

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA) states that a petition for habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court cannot be granted unless the prisoner has exhausted the remedies available in the state courts. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A); O'Sullivan v. Boerckel, 526 U.S. 838, 844 (1999) (state inmate must give the state courts an opportunity to act on his claim before federal court may consider granting habeas corpus relief). The Supreme Court has stated that § 2254(b) "provides a simple and clear instruction to potential litigants: before you bring any claims to federal courts, be sure that you first have taken each one to state court." Jiminez v. Rice, 276 F.3d 478, 481 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S. 509, 520 (1982)). Thus, the California Supreme Court must have been given at least one opportunity to review each of Petitioner's federal habeas claims. Larche v. Simons, 53 F.3d 1068, 1071 (9th Cir. 1995).

The law requiring exhaustion in state courts prior to filing for relief in federal court is primarily grounded in the "respect which the federal courts have for the state judicial processes and upon the administrative necessities of the federal judiciary." *Wade v. Mayo*, 334 U.S. 672, 679 (1948). The exhaustion requirement doctrine is designed to protect the state court's role in the enforcement of federal law. *Rose*, 455 U.S. at 518. Thus, if one or more claims in the federal petition have not been exhausted, the district court must dismiss the petition. *Rose*, 455 U.S. at 522.

Not. of Mot. & Mot. to Dismiss

Here, there is no evidence Petitioner exhausted his state court remedies as to the claims he 1 now presents to the Court. The only state court filings referenced in his petition appear to relate 3 to his criminal conviction. (See Pet. at 4-5.) Petitioner bears the burden of proving that he has exhausted his state remedies prior to filing his federal petition. Darr v. Burford, 339 U.S. 200, 218-19 (1950). Because Petitioner has not satisfied his burden, there is no evidence that he gave the California Supreme Court an opportunity to dispose of this claim on the merits. Larche, 53 F.3d at 1071. Therefore, Petitioner's habeas petition must be dismissed. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A); Rose, 455 U.S. at 522. 9 **CONCLUSION** The Court should dismiss the habeas petition because Petitioner has not met his burden of 10 demonstrating exhaustion of his state court remedies as to his claims. 11 12 Dated: October 30, 2007 Respectfully submitted, 13 EDMUND G. BROWN JR. 14 Attorney General of the State of California 15 DANE R. GILLETTE Chief Assistant Attorney General 16 JULIE L. GARLAND Senior Assistant Attorney General 17 ANYA M. BINSACCA 18 Supervising Deputy Attorney General 19 20 ELIZABETH S. KIM 21 Deputy Attorney General Attorneys for Respondent 22 23 24 20111501.wpd SF2007200731 25 26

Not. of Mot. & Mot. to Dismiss

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DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY U.S. MAIL

Case Name: Jameson v. Yates

Case No.: C0

C07-03160 SBA

I declare:

I am employed in the Office of the Attorney General, which is the office of a member of the California State Bar, at which member's direction this service is made. I am 18 years of age or older and not a party to this matter. I am familiar with the business practice at the Office of the Attorney General for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In accordance with that practice, correspondence placed in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General is deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business.

On October 31, 2007, I served the attached

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO DISMISS; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General at 455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000, San Francisco, CA 94102-7004, addressed as follows:

Barry S. Jameson C-88511 Pleasant Valley State Prison Post Office Box 8502 Coalinga, CA 93210-8502 in pro per

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on **October 31**, 2007, at San Francisco, California.

M. Xiang

Declarant

Signature

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